

Miracles

THE MIRACLE WORKER

Miracles

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____
Chr. _____ Place _____
Marr. _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____
Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____ HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____
Chr. _____ Place _____
Died _____ Place _____
Bur. _____ Place _____
WIFE'S FATHER _____ WIFE'S MOTHER _____
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names SURNAME	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED		
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY		DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

Husband

Wife

Ward
Examiners:

1.

2.

Stake or
Mission

NAME & ADDRESS

JOHN AND R. S. DUKE.

RELATION OF A

FOUR GENERAT

DATE SUBMITTE

BAPTIZED

HUSBAND

WIFE

Wherever a person was in trouble, or had sickness in his family and he went first to John or Robt. Duke. They have spent many weary nights, sitting up with the sick and have always ben on hand to give words of comfort and consolation to those who were in distress or sorrow. In doing this they were carrying on the work of their father, who set the example for them.

Their parents, Jonathan O. and Mary Stone Duke, came from Derbyshire, England, in 1829, and settled at Albany, New York, where they em-

DECEMBER 21, 1906. *Waye*

braced the gospel in 1836. Three years later they moved to Nauvoo, Ill., and joined the main body of the church. On the way, however, they place the Saints were organized into companies for crossing the plains. They reached Salt Lake City October 3, 1856, and the next year moved to Provo.

John Duke was born at Albany, New York, November 19, 1834. He moved to Heber in the spring of 1861. He past through all the early hard incident to pioneer life, but on few of the many interesting events can be mentioned here. When the call was made for assistance to establish the Pony Express, John Duke was sent back to Ft. Leavenworth, as one of the riders, but before the arrangements were completed. Wells Fargo & Company recelved the contract for carrying the mail and the project was abandoned.

JOHN DUKE AND MARY JONES DUKE



John Duke was born November 19, 1834, at Albany, New York, son of Jonathan Oldham and Mary Stone Duke. He married Martha V. Young on March 31, 1857, and on April 6, 1857, married Mary Jones. Mary was born January 11, 1840, in Pennsville, Ohio. She was the daughter of Elisha and Margaret Talbot Jones. John Duke died November 3, 1919. Mary died September 2, 1927.

John Duke saw Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum quite often and remembered the cruel assassination on the 27th of June, 1844, in Carthage Jail. At the time Joseph and Hyrum were killed he and his brother Robert were playing by a creek which ran through Nauvoo and the water seemed to turn red like blood. John remembered when the quails came and settled on the tents and wagons, so that the people could catch them with their hands. The people acknowledged the hand of God in the sending of the quails, as they were hungry. This is when they were on the banks of the Mississippi River, with no way to get across. In the spring of 1850 they started for Utah in the James Pac's Independent Co. They saw many buffalo and a few were killed for food. He assisted in making roads into the canyons, where poles were obtained to build fences. He took up land which he later gave for the city cemetery and stone quarry, for the use of the community. He and his brothers, Robert and James, were pioneer brickmakers in Heber. They operated a brick yard north of town many years. John was a ward teacher many years. In 1877 he became first counselor to Bishop Clegg of

Heber West Ward. He was also chosen as a counselor to John M. Murdoch in the High Priests' quorum and held that office many years. In 1894 he was ordained a patriarch, giving many blessings to the people. John and his wife Mary lived to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary, on April 6, 1917.

Mary Jones was the mother of 12 children. In 1862, John and Mary moved to Heber, where John had taken up some land, and built a log house. Later he built a brick house on the same lot. Not long after they came to Heber, Mary lost her second daughter, then in 1865 she lost twin daughters. She took in washing, did nursing and made quilts, and even sheared sheep to help. She often went with her husband to administer to the sick, she being very competent in caring for the sick and assisting in case of death. Mary was a counselor to Ann Murdock on the Stake Primary Board. She also worked in the stake Mutual and was a Relief Society teacher for many years.

John and Mary were parents of the following 12 children: Mrs. Thomas Murdock, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jonathan O., Elisha Jones, Mrs. Thomas H. (Julia) Crook, Mrs. Harmon (May) Cummings, Olive, Mrs. Gabriel (Stella) Nicol, Mrs. William (Sylvia) Buckley, Mrs. Matt (Hannah) Clements.

John and Martha were parents of the following 10 children: Mrs. Charles (Rhoda) Moulton, John Jr., Sarah, Alfred, Mrs. Bert (Annie) Murch, Louise, Joseph, Wesley Van, and two others who died in infancy.

MARTHA VAN YOUNG DUKE



Martha Van Young was born February 8, 1842, in Tennessee. Her parents were

Adolphia Young and Rhoda D. Jared Young. They were married in Tennessee on July 26, 1836.

Martha was married to John Duke on March 28, 1857. Their children were: John Jr., Mrs. Charles (Rhoda) Moulton, Sarah, Mrs. Bert (Annie) Murch, Alfred, Lewis, Joseph, and Wesley Van, and two little girls who died of diphtheria and were buried in one grave. She died at Heber City on December 28, 1914.

Her father was a very good carpenter by trade, and her Grandfather Young was a well-to-do, old-time southerner, who employed Negroes. Her grandfather had many good servants.

John D. Lee and Alfred Young, her father's cousin, brought the gospel to the Young family. Her father and mother both joined the Church, each being the only one in their respective families to do so.

In the fall of that year, Martha's father's family moved to Nauvoo. They lived in the basement of John D. Lee's house. While living there they were awakened one morning about daybreak by Hyrum Wooley, calling from the floor above. He called to her mother saying: "Oh, Rhoda, Rhoda, Joseph and Hyrum have been murdered." That day everyone was in tears. They lived in Nauvoo until the saints were driven out, then they went to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Before leaving for Utah they went back to Tennessee to see her grandmother and other relatives.

On March 13, 1852, they bade their relatives all goodbye. They then went to Nashville and took the ill-fated steamer "Saluda" and at Lexington, Missouri, it blew up. After standing still at Lexington all night, where it was being prepared to take a fresh start up the river to Kanesville, the captain was talking to the fireman and said: "I'll stem this current or blow her to ———". The wheel was turned a few times and there was a terrible explosion. The boat was blown all to pieces and about 150 persons were killed. The captain's body was blown away on the hillside. The boat was near enough to the bank to lay a plank thereto, but so many rushed on to it for safety that it broke and let some of them into the water, but they were soon rescued.

The Youngs were the only family to sur-

vive without a loss. Isaac Bullock of Provo was another one on the boat. He had some money in his pocket; after the explosion it was all at his feet.

Her father got them all together as soon as possible and, after counting them, he said, "Martha's gone." He rushed back onto the boat and found her in the hull, where she had fallen when the hatch door blew up. She was not hurt, only a bad bruise from being hit with the door.

They stayed at Lexington, Missouri, for six weeks. Their bedding and luggage were all wet and it required some time to repair the damage done to their belongings.

Father Young bought three yoke of cattle, three cows, a wagon, a tent and everything they needed for the trip to Utah. They were well fitted for comfort and had plenty to eat, as her mother with forethought had prepared well for this long journey.

After traveling for 10 weeks, the disease of cholera broke out in their camp. On the 2nd of July, Father Young was stricken. He lived five days and died, being buried without a coffin. Her mother had a nice bedspread she had made and wrapped his body in it, then a heavy linsy quilt. In this way he was laid in his grave.

After his burial they traveled that morning with heavy hearts. Their trip from then on was uneventful. They had no more sickness or death. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 24, 1852.

All were thrilled with joy as they gazed on the beautiful valley, the mountains, the lake and the nest of houses called the city.

In 1855, Martha's mother's family moved to Provo. In 1857 she and her sister married John and Robert Duke. In 1860 they moved to Provo Valley, later called Heber. After leaving the fort, Martha and John took up land east of town. Later they gave a tract of this land to the town for a cemetery.

Martha lived in Heber the remainder of her life, passing away December 28, 1914.

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ROBERT STONE DUKE

Robert Stone Duke was born April 14, 1837, in the state of New York. His parents were early converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As a boy he lived in Nauvoo and was acquainted with Joseph Smith. He remembered the



martyrdom of the Prophet very well, and also was at the meeting of the saints when the mantle of Joseph Smith fell on Brigham Young, and he bore testimony of this until his dying day. When mob violence became the rule in Nauvoo, the Dukes were among those who were forced to leave.

They became pioneers of Utah and Heber Valley. He came to Heber from Provo and carried a plow on his back. He settled just west of the cemetery section and made his home there for over 60 years.

Robert S. Duke became bishop of Heber East Ward and was a servant to his people. He visited the sick, comforted the bereaved, and ministered to the poor. His last twenty years were served as a Patriarch of Wasatch Stake. For many years he collected milk from the valley farmers and delivered it to Hatch's creamery, north of town. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. He died June 16, 1923.

Annie Ross Young Duke was born July 13, 1839, in Nashville, Tenn. Her father was a carpenter and cabinet maker. He also made beautiful hardwood caskets. Her mother was a seamstress and learned to be a tailor and made men's clothing. Her parents heard the elders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, accepting the gospel in Nauvoo in 1843. They lived in the basement of John D. Lee's home while her father was building them a two-story brick home.

Her father worked on the Nauvoo Temple and he and her mother had their endowments therein. They lived there until the saints were driven out, in 1846. That summer all the family came down with "chills and fever." Her youngest brother died there.

When they left to come west they were on the ill-fated boat "Saluda," that blew

up at Lexington, Mo. Over 150 people were killed. They stayed there about six weeks, drying their bedding and luggage. Her father bought three yoke of cattle, a wagon and everything necessary for the trip west. They came in Captain Tidwell's company. Her father died of cholera on July 5, 1852.

She married Robert S. Duke on March 6, 1857, in Provo, Utah. They moved to Heber Valley in 1860. She was an ardent Church worker all her life, serving as Stake Relief Society president for 12 years and as president of the YWMA 18 years. She also prepared hundreds of people for burial, making most of the clothing by hand. She died January 14, 1926.

He married Rachel Horrocks.

RACHEL HORROCKS DUKE



Rachel Horrocks Duke was born December 26, 1853, at Lancashire, England, daughter of John and Ann Horrocks. She died April 24, 1942, in Provo.

She married Robert Stone Duke on November 11, 1872, at the Salt Lake Endowment House. He was the son of Jonathan Oldham and Mary Stone Duke. He was born April 14, 1937, at Albany, New York.

Their children: Mrs. Aldoras (Mary Ann) Dayton, Mrs. Albert (Adelia) Richens, Robert Roger, Mrs. John J. (Emily Jane) Sellers, Lyman, Mrs. Nels (Betsy) Anderson, and Mrs. John W. (Katy Lenhart) Hoover.

Rachel Horrocks was born December 26, 1853, at Lancashire, England, daughter of John and Ann Horrocks. The Horrocks family were Methodists until Mormon elders went to their home. They were soon converted by the elders. They were very religious and would walk four and one-half

miles to Church on Sunday morning and then walk back at night. Their home was headquarters for the elders.

When Rachel was 11 the family sailed for America. While grandfather and her brother were arranging the passport, etc., grandmother's brother stole her away. (We always thought that she was drugged, for she loved her husband and family and would not have left them voluntarily.) It was three and one-half years before the family could raise enough money to send for her. She had aged terribly. Her black hair was snow white.

They were six weeks crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, "The Arkwright," landing at Castle Gardens and spending several days preparing for the trek across the plains. They spent nine weeks on the plains, walking most of the way. Rachel developed mountain fever (typhoid) and was delirious for days. Grandfather said: "I'm afraid we are going to lose our girl and have to bury her on the plains." Her brother said: "Never; we started with her to Zion and there she will go." She commenced to get better, but very slowly. When they reached Heber, some of their friends who had left England earlier came to meet them.

There were many hardships those first years. The homes were dirt-roofed cabins and tiny lights compared to their moderately comfortable home in England. Money was hard to obtain. Flour was \$14 for 100 pounds, and everything in proportion. In England they observed the Sabbath day and were not used to swearing and profanity, so when they came here and found the opposite they felt they had left Zion.

At socials and meetings the whole family was called on to sing, as they were all good singers. Rachel had a wonderful alto voice and sang in the stake choir many years. At the time the Wasatch Stake Tabernacle was dedicated she sang the obligato in one of the anthems and received much praise.

The year Rachel immigrated, my father (Robert Stone Duke) was sent to meet the immigrants. Joseph Taylor, who was a friend of the Horrocks family, asked Robert Stone Duke to try and bring the Horrocks family, but he was one day late arriv-

ing and they had been a signed to another company.

On November 11, 1872, Rachel Horrocks and Robert Stone Duke were married in the Endowment House. They had seven children, 42 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren.

She was a Relief Society visiting teacher and a practical nurse, being called out by neighbors. She was affectionately known by young and old as "Aunt Rachel."

Rachel Horrocks Duke died on April 27, 1942, in Provo, at the home of her daughter (Betsy Duke Anderson). She was buried in Heber City Cemetery. —

Miracle

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Miracle

Joseph's father was a very sick man when he arrived at Nauvoo. He had become completely deaf and was unable to stand alone. Doctors had despaired of curing him from what may have been a stroke. No sooner had Joseph met the Prophet than he asked for his help, and he described the Prophet's reply. "Brother Joseph made father a promise in the name of Israel's God that if he would be baptized seven times in the Mississippi River, he would be made whole in one week." Each day for seven days Joseph helped his aged father, then nearly 60 years old, into the waters of the Mississippi where Joseph Smith baptized him and cast out the illness that had so ravaged his frail body, and on the seventh day his father "Was made whole again in the time set apart, sound of mind and never to be anymore afflicted in life." Joseph's father left the water strong of limb, clear eyed and sound of mind with his hearing completely restored, which miracle Joseph wrote, "I bear testimony to what I have written as an eye witness."(5)

From that miraculous day, Joseph with his wife and family dedicated every working minute to helping the Prophet build up their new church. His father placed all of their money and other worldly wealth at the disposal of the church, in return "to be given an inheritance in Zion." We are not told how much wealth was turned over to the church, but it must have been considerable since it represented the sale of their home and farm and perhaps even their life savings.

Joseph soon became close friends with many whose lives would be closely intertwined with his along the long trail to Zion and at

Joseph Stacey
Murdock

THOMPSON FAMILY



The ancestors of the Thompson family were born of English parents. George Thompson was born on April 7, 1798, at Hull, Yorkshire, England. He came to Utah in 1853. His wife, Jane Goldthrop, was born March 12, 1807, at Barsow, Lincolnshire, England. She came to Utah in 1856. George Thompson was a very religious man and was strong in his faith. He had the gift of speaking in tongues. George Thompson was drowned while fording Provo River.

William Thompson was born on December 19, 1829, at Hull, Yorkshire, England, son of George and Sarah Goldthrop Thompson, and he came to Utah with his father in 1853.

William married Sarah Fenn in 1856. She was born August 3, 1842, daughter of William and Sarah Fenn.

In 1859 they moved from Provo to Heber and lived about a year. He then went back to Provo, where he resided about two years, returning to Heber, where he remained the remainder of his life.

He was a mason by trade and also made adobes used for lining houses to make them warmer. He was an Indian war veteran.

William and his wife, Sarah, would go into the fields and gather straw that she used to make into beautiful hats. She was one of the first hat makers in Heber. The

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

straw was smoked or smoldered and then she would braid it to make her hats. She would shape the hats over a large wooden block. She would leave early in the morning and take her cycle and dinner and gather the kind of straw she used.

Some days her daughter, Mary Ann, would make biscuits to take to her parents in the fields, and they would soak them in water, which was their dinner. They usually went to the fields west of the cemetery to gather the straw.

She was always busy and was a very loving mother. As often as she could, she preached the gospel. Sarah died shortly after her last baby's birth. When she died 14 children were left, the youngest being only 11.

She had a pleasant disposition, never quarreling, and had a smile for everyone. She never put a word in her hand, but she was always busy helping others. She was a wonderful woman who lived in a multiphase and replenishing life. Within fifteen years she gave birth to new reports and finally gave her life to accomplish this wonderful feat. What more could a woman do than this?

God would well bless such a dear mother.

HENRY AND LENA MATILDA BURGENER ZENGER



Henry Zenger was born in Habkern, Kt., Bern Switzerland, October 1, 1882, the only child of Henrick and Maryanna Boss Zenger. He married Lena Matilda Burgener on November 6, 1907 in the Salt Lake Temple. She was born in Midway on March 10, 1884, a daughter of Andrew and Magdalena Maier Burgener.

As a boy Henry worked on his father's land. There was just enough property to sustain the three members of the family. They had some cows, sheep, goats and a pig. Henry's father was a good cheese maker and his mother was an accomplished weaver. All Henry's early clothing was home-made, including the shoes made from leather he helped tan.

When Henry was nine he broke his leg and lay in bed from Sunday until Monday before a doctor could come. In the meantime his mother, who had been investigating the Mormon faith, rubbed the leg with consecrated oil, and when the doctor arrived the huge swelling and the high fever had nearly subsided. The doctor was amazed at the severe injury and how little swelling and fever there were. The leg healed completely with no trace of even a limp. Through the incident the family continued their investigation of the Church and were baptized in May of 1897. On June 10, 1897 they left for the United States in the company of two missionaries from Midway, John U. Probst and Emil Kohler. They arrived on July 3, 1897 in time for the Independence Day celebration on July 4.

In Midway, Henry resumed his schooling, learned English and became a member of the Independent Brass Band. He served as a deacon and teacher in the Church and also attended Brigham Young University in Provo.

During February of 1906 he met Lena Matilda Burgener, and they were married in November of 1907. To them were born five children.

Henry and his wife were active in Church work in Midway. He served in the presidency of the 96th Quorum of Seventy, for three years as senior president. He was also in the Second Ward Mutual superintendency, the Sunday School superintendency and from 1928 to 1940 was Sunday School superintendent. He supported two of his sons on missions for the Church, and served as a ward teacher for 50 years.

Lena was reared in Midway, where she attended school and joined the ward choir at the age of 10. When she was 18 she took a job with Fred Buehler in his store, and then later worked in Mark Jeff's store and then in Salt Lake. She taught Sunday School for five years, was MIA chorister for five years and Relief Society chorister for 28 years.

At the time of the ward division in 1903 she was called to serve as second counselor in the Primary presidency of the Midway Second Ward, and served in this calling for 13 years.

A dutiful daughter, she cared for her aging parents and her mother-in-law for many years. As a hobby she learned rug weaving and has made many rugs. She prided herself in the fact that all her children were married in the temple.

Henry died November 25, 1954.

Children born to Henry and Lena Zenger: Mrs. Charles (Eva Lena) Grose, Ray Henry married Lucile Allred, Mrs. Maron (Cleo Mae) Hiatt, Glen Herman married Emily Hellawell, Dean Lamont married Juanita Ross.